

## RAW TRANSCRIPT

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The date is January 15, 2015.

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IMLS.

Native-American enhancement grant webinar.

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Native-American enhancement grant webinar.

(i'm dialed into 888-272-8702, pass code 2053175. Silence at the moment.)

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>> Hello, thank you for tuning into our webinar. First point to the instructions on the page. If you are not, or if you have any problems with the audio, use the chat box to let us know, if you want to check on the recording, this will be posted on the IMLS website. You can save the slides by going to the file dropdown box, hit save, and then select white board. Be sure to save the slides as a .pdf. You can also turn on closed captioning, also through commands on the browser itself.

Please feel free to ask questions. But use the chat box. We will hold a Q and A session at the end of the presentation. If we run out of time, we will make sure to be able to follow up and contact you via phone or E-mail, but we will answer all the questions through one medium or another.

So please don't worry about that. Feel free to use the chat box at any point during the webinar. So, welcome, my name is Bob Horton, and I'm with my colleague James Lonergan.

>> Hello.

>> BOB HORTON: We are going to go through the Native-American enhancement grant webinar. This is what we will cover today. We are going to give some background information on IMLS and on the program itself. We will answer these questions, what types of projects have been funded. What are the building blocks of a good proposal? What are some gaps and pit falls, things you want to take into account as you develop the proposal and we will tell you about the peer review process, what does that entail, so you know what our reviewers are looking for and you can anticipate the questions that they are going to ask.

What I have to stress though, is that in an hour we can't cover everything. So you should take a

look very close look at the guidelines which are posted on our website. And make sure you understand all the details that are in those, what is required, what forms you need to submit, and what process you have to follow to submit the application. We will talk about those things in some detail. But there is a lot of information in the guidelines that you should take a look at, and note carefully. Guidelines will also point you to a number of places where you can get more information, the IMLS website and also how to contact program officers and program staff, and please feel free to do that at any point in your development of the application.

What is new? We have a new IMLS team to work on the Native-American program. And my colleague James Lonergan is taking the lead on that. He will be working most closely with staff in the future on the support for the administration of and the review of the Native-American and Native Hawaiian enhancement grant programs., he is a great guy. He knows the system. He is getting to know the constituents, Native-American, Native Hawaiian programs as well. You will be in good hands. I think you will be very pleased about how we are going to be running the operation in the future. What else is new? The Office of

Management and Budget has instituted a variety of different new regulations and consolidated a lot of old regulations as part of a grant reform effort that affects all federal funding agencies. The overall goals of that project are simplification, consistency and transparency. Trying to simplify the process of applying for and managing grants, we are looking to establish consistency in terms of how grants are processed, and administered across both federal agencies and across programs within agencies, and then we are also emphasizing transparency, trying to make the process and especially the review process as clear and as simple as we can. With these three goals in mind we are hoping to make your work a lot simpler, and to make your lives a lot easier. That's what's inspired a variety of changes. On a very basic level, one thing you will notice is that guidelines are no longer called guidelines. They are called Notification of Funding Opportunity. You look at the IMLS website, where what used to be called or formerly known as guidelines for the Native-American enhancement grant webinar, you will find it listed in the same place, but under new title, Notification of Funding Opportunity. You also see a new appearance to the set of guidelines, or NOFO as we call it now, and be

assured though that the content is largely unchanged. It might look a little different. But for the most part, the information, the process, and all the forms are pretty much the same. There is one significant change, and that is how we deal with the indirect cost rates.

So take a look at that. We will talk more about that so that you have an understanding of what is new there.

To start with the background, we will give a refresher course on our strategic plan, and our three goals. We are interested in learning, community and content. I won't read the slide that is on the screen at the moment. But please take a look, and take a further look at our whole strategic plan, if you want to know what sort of things the IMLS is putting a priority on.

These are not necessarily exclusive. You can have all sorts of your own priorities to consider as a basis for an enhancement grant. But we would like you to take a look at these and see how they apply to your work and your programs.

For the Native-American enhancement grant, let's talk about eligibility. In order to do a, be eligible for a enhancement grant you have to be a federally recognized tribe, a Alaska native village, village corporation or regional corporations. The

Bureau of Indian Affairs and ANCSA have lists that we use for reference to verify eligibility. You also have to have in place a Native-American basic grant, or be in the process of having applied for one.

So those are the two criteria for eligibility. We would be happy to answer any questions you might have about those.

The deadline for submitting the grants is 11:59 p.m. Eastern on March 2. We will talk a little more about this process, but do note that all applications must be submitted to the grants.gov. That is a mandate for all federal agencies. We don't have any control over it.

So you have to be able to submit through grants.gov by the deadline, before the deadline ideally, in order to have your grant proposal considered.

Enhancement grants are competitive grants for up to a \$150,000 for one or two-year project. And competitive grants is in bold there, because as opposed to the basic grants which are essentially automatic, if you qualify, then you automatically will receive one, competitive grants are reviewed in a comparative analysis. We have more applicants than we can fund unfortunately. So that means the higher rated, the more competitive

grants are the ones that generally get awards.

It's usually probably somewhere between 25 to 40 percent of the applications are funded. It depends on the volume as it changes from year to year. But they are competitive grants.

Enhancement grants projects can cover a whole variety of services. There are details in a Notification of Funding Opportunities, but essentially you can look at them as enhancing existing library services or implementing new library services. We will go over some of the variety of projects that libraries have supported over the years with enhancement grants, to give you a idea of what you can do with these.

We have seen services for learning and education, access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, increasingly as you can imagine we are seeing more and more use of technology. We see the enhancement grants used for establishing or enhancing electronic resources, I'm sorry, we left out a word there. And other linkages to electronic resources. Subscriptions to databases, newspapers on line, a variety of other things, journals, etcetera, that could be purchased through the use of enhancement grant. Enhancement grants can support training and professional development. If

staff within a tribal library archive need additional expertise, enhancement grants can support that.

For developing private, public and private partnerships, very often especially with the use of advent of technology, we see that people want to do things that they can't really support with their own capacity. So we are looking for ways to share responsibilities, gain expertise through a partnership is a great way to use an enhancement grant.

Other types of activities, you can target library services to specific individuals or groups who have specific needs, and need to have a library services customized or individualized to meet them. Some examples are individuals with disabilities, individuals with illiteracy, individuals with need of information skills. You can also use these to reach people having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities. A variety of different ways to reach groups who ordinarily don't, are not in a position to take advantage of the services you provide.

You can also develop services that provide users access to information through local, state, regional, national, international collaborations and networks. Often states have shared catalogs, provide services and functionality of one kind or



another, that an enhancement grant can allow tribal library archives to join. Last, there is a whole subchapter within the IMLS statute as listed on the screen, that describes a variety of activities that an enhancement grant supports.

What I would stress though is that it's, it covers a tremendous amount of ground. You can do a tremendous number of things with an enhancement grant, and if you are building on or developing library services, an enhancement grant can be extraordinarily valuable and beneficial. How are the awards determined? As I mentioned earlier, this is a competitive process. Essentially enhancement grants undergo a two tiered peer review process with reviewers who have experience with tribal libraries. It's a peer review process. We will submit your grant, it will go to a field review for an initial evaluation, the higher rated proposals will then go to a panel which meets here in D.C. with us, IMLS staff, and then reviews those proposals and makes final recommendations. The recommendations are made according to criteria identified in the program guidelines. So you can look at that guideline, the Notification of Funding Opportunity to see exactly what reviewers are going to be looking for and what kinds of questions are going

to be asking.

They do not make final decisions though. By statute, the IMLS director makes a final decision about funding, based on reviewers' evaluations and the overall goals of the program and the agency.

You can find more information at, on our website, and the link there is to a description of the programs. And we also provide a link and URL for the fiscal year '15 Notification of Funding Opportunity. There are a variety of links in the guidelines at NOFO, that talk about specific aspects of the program, whether it's related to the terms and conditions of an award, or the indirect cost rate, or a variety of other sets of information that you need to take into account. So please make sure you follow all links in the guidelines to understand all aspects of our expectation and what the application will require.

What types of projects have been funded? These are examples of successful, the topics of successful enhancement grants in the past. We have seen proposals that emphasize early literacy. So prereading, early reading skills with focuses on families reading together, for example. We see quite a few proposals addressing digitization of archivable collections or creating digital collections

on-line. We have seen digitization of family and historical photos. We have seen oral histories created and digitized, lots of story projects, story telling projects, traditional and digital either as programs on the library or as resources on-line.

Digital literacy skills for library patrons, increasingly important as expectations in work force development or education require certain basic technological skills. We have seen support for G.E.D. programs and other job seeking skills, and we have seen a variety of proposals related to collection development, what is in your library, what resources you are making available to your patrons. And then the programs that support enhancing the value of those collections and making them more widely available and useful to patrons.

Lots of library automation and consortium participation, virtually every state has a variety of collaborative opportunities for libraries, that allow them to share infrastructure and services. Those have fees whether annual or licensing or purchase or whatever, can certainly be part of a enhancement grant. We see a lot of cultural activities centered around health issues, economic sustainability, very important for tribal communities. Knowledge and language

revitalization. We are certainly interested as many federal agencies and many many communities are in supporting native language preservation and revitalization. And not just the efforts to preserve them, but also to use the native language resources in educational projects, in oral history projects with tribal elders, etcetera, making use of those resources is extremely interesting to us and a good subject for an enhancement grant.

Genealogical projects, creation of satellite mini libraries in order to provide better and wider services around reservations, outreach to particular groups such as the elderly or individuals with disabilities, summer reading and book clubs to address maintaining reading skills while school is out, and also we see a variety of efforts to introduce eBooks to tribal libraries and archives. All of these are possibilities, all of these have been the focus and contents of successful enhancement grants.

A couple of rules to remember as you go forward with this. The first and most important is read the guidelines carefully. We try to make sure that the Notification of Funding Opportunity has very clear step by step instructions on where to find and how to complete all the components of the application. Please follow those closely.

Make sure you understand the policies and regulations that govern IMLS grants, because if you receive an award, you will have to be accountable and be responsible for a wide variety of obligations. And, read the guidelines carefully, because they explain and describe the criteria reviewers will use to evaluate your proposal. That is an excellent guide to what sort of questions the reviewers will be asking, if you can anticipate those and answer those in your proposal, you will have a much more competitive application. The other rule, contact us. Be sure that you E-mail us if there is anything that is unclear in the guidelines, if you want feedback on your ideas. Please contact us. I'm putting the names of the two program officers responsible for the enhancement grant program, James Lonergan, and Mary Alice Ball, on the screen. And our N A.L. S help at IMLS.gov is the E-mail address you want to use. Unfortunately, we are not always able to review draft applications, simply because of the volume of work that we have. And so if you have a one page abstract or a brief idea, we can certainly take a look and give you some very good advice on how to translate your good idea into a fundable and competitive proposal. Don't hesitate to contact us if you have any questions at all.

Here are basic building blocks for a proposal. We will start at the bottom, and we will go through these in some detail, so you understand what you need to do in order to put together a competitive application to us.

Even though it's at the top, the last thing you want to do is write the proposal. Build from the bottom.

Start with a needs assessment. Very often, reviewers are going to be looking for some kind of formal or informal assessment of what community needs are, so that we can see that you are actually addressing an issue that your community supports. What are you doing at that, that specific need that your audience wants to meet, and then also looking for, reviewers will be looking for information and details on the capacity of the library to meet those needs.

So if there is a way through informal conversations or surveys or focus groups, anything at all, that demonstrates that you have communicated with your community members to create some kind of baseline of understanding of their needs, that is a very good way for us to evaluate if you are moving in the right direction for the project, that has actually, it is going to provide some kind of return on your investment in time and

resources.

There are a variety of questions you can use. They will also help you measure success at the end of your projects. You can create, you can ask questions like what services are you using now, what does the library do well, why do you come to the library? Then start determining priorities and a focus for your project. You can start thinking of what could be improved, what sort of services people would like to see, what should be the library's priority in the next few years. And for people who don't come to the library because that is certainly a group you want to reach, what services could you offer that would bring them in?

Once you start to get information from your needs assessment, you are going to have to sift through the various details and data that you have, and start to identify the top priorities. Sometimes it's a subjective process. But you can ask questions like are those priorities, are they part of something, part of the library's mission? Are they something that is appropriate for the library to do? Because often, as I said, a consideration is the capacity of the library to meet those needs. You want to be sure it's something that you can achieve successfully. Then you can start to determine what you have to have in place to be

successful, what are resources or skills or expertise that you have to have and which are often the subject of your proposal, in order to be a success.

You also want to take a look at the people in your community or the experts outside of your community, that can help you make those decisions. And then start to do a kind of, certain amount of research about what other libraries are doing. There are a variety of ways that you can do that on-line, through contacts at the organizations like atom in searching our database of awards, to see what IMLS has funded in the past. If you have a specific goal, if your community has identified a specific need, it is probable that someone else has already done some work in that area. And you can learn from them.

As you put those pieces together, you can start to determine if the needs and capacities and available tools or skills or resources or such that they add up to a project that is realistic and doable. Along the way, you are starting to determine and develop your goals and objectives, because measurement, performance measurements are very important to us. You want to be able to define the change you are trying



to effect, what you are trying to bring about, you start defining the benefit it is going to bring to the community. You are starting to determine if there is some reasonable return on an investment, if the cost and the benefits align. You are starting to define the group or groups you are going to target, your specific audience. You are starting to think about what the results and how you are going to measure those results, to determine and demonstrate an impact. And if you are looking for some ongoing activities, if something is going to continue or will have its outcomes beyond the initial investment of our grant in the one or two years that the grant will run, we are starting to talk about how to sustain the effort. What happens when the grant runs out? How does the program continue? How do you continue to meet those goals and needs? As I said, you are looking at capacity in very specific terms. What kind of skills do you need to do, need to acquire are? What sort of expertise can you find? Is that something available, are those things available in your staff? Do you need to get a consultant and outsource those? Is it a question you can answer by training? There are a variety of ways to increase expertise, but you want to determine as I said earlier the most realistic and practical, the most

doable approaches to this. We are also very interested especially considering there is a limit on the amount of an award of \$150,000, and we are looking at a competitive grant process, can you lower the costs? Are there ways by sharing infrastructure or collaboration that you can get a bigger bang for your buck? That is especially important with technology, because for all of us, all of the applicants time with proposals we often see our reach exceeds our grasp and almost no institution in the United States has all the technological capacity it needs just on the basis of its own resources. So sharing infrastructure and collaboration and technology efforts, anything to do with the web or digitization etcetera is often the most important way to go.

Then you start to put that together in a practical work plan, something you can complete within the year or two that you are requesting. Do you have the most cost effective and efficient methods in place? Can you provide any cost share? Cost share is not required. We don't evaluate a proposal on the basis of what cost share is delivered. But it's something that you might want to consider, because it especially will apply to questions about sustainability. What happens after the grant funds run out.

Once you have got all that together and you have a fully compiled proposal, you are going to have to put together some additional information, in order for us to have a complete package to evaluate.

So the Notification of Funding Opportunities will list all the required documents, pay careful attention to those. Some are conditionally required. For example, there is a digital content supplementary information form that applies if you are doing anything with technology. We have digital content very broadly defined. If you are creating a website, if you are digitizing material, then you want to take a look at that form. On the other hand, you are talking about delivering story telling program or renovating space, then you needn't consider it.

Take a look at what is required. Take a look at what is conditionally required. Make sure you know what you are supposed to supply.

Then there are a variety of things that are supporting documents that might include a variety of needs assessments, layers of support -- letters of support, plans, reports, things that are not necessary for the application but could lend credibility and details that we need to know.

I'm handing it over to my colleague James

Lonergan.

>> JAMES LONERGAN: Hi, now we are going to talk about writing the proposal itself. There are four components to the narrative. First is the introduction and assessment of need. We recommend about two pages for that. The project goals and expected results, about a page and a half. Project design and required resources, about three pages. And then the evaluation methods, dissemination and sustainability, about a page and a half for that.

In the introduction, you want to make sure that you are describing your community briefly, the role of the library currently in the community, and the purpose of the proposed enhancement grant project, how it relates to the specific need that you have identified. So we have the example here of an enhancement grant project that is trying to enhance the knowledge of the tribal history and culture in their community. Facts about what they saw in the needs assessment itself.

Specifically, with the needs assessment, you want to make sure that you have conducted this, identified the need, that it is a priority for the library and why do you consider the approach that you are taking, that you are proposing in your project to be the best solution to meet those needs. So

examples that we have given here include you have conducted a needs assessment that involved, and you get into some specificity, you talk about that how you determine the top priority, and how you tailored your project to make sure that you are meeting the most sufficient and comprehensive way.

And also I'm talking about best practices when possible. Here there is a lot of things on this slide but we are talking about you want to discuss the project goals and your expected results.

Basically, what do you want to have achieved at the end of the project period, specifically if you can talk about changes to knowledge, skills, attitudes or behaviors that you are hoping to see with your audience, and how you will benefit the individuals or groups that you are trying to serve.

So listing some, as a result of your project, for example, community members will be able to access collections on-line, find information in a timely manner. Families will read together more frequently. Parents and caregivers will know how to teach their children literacy skills at home in a fun and engaging way. Community members will report that their knowledge of travel, history and culture has deepened significantly. You also want to describe the products and tools you will

develop to meet these goals. Some examples we have included here include formal and informal workshops on local history and traditional crafts, specialized collection that focus on tribal history and culture -- focuses on, including some cases oral interviews of elders, a series of lectures by tribal leaders and an informal discussions based on resources and a special collection. Or a bilingual digital book of local tribal and family history by community members that is illustrated by local artists perhaps.

With the projects design, make sure for each project goal you are describing the specific resources you will need to achieve success. So you want to include permanent staff expertise and their time commitments, temporary staff, consultants, if you are using consultants, materials, equipment, training, technology and partners. We also want to describe how you carry out the activities and services you planned to make sure that the project is successful. You want to develop a time line of activities for each goal.

An example here would be if your goal is to provide parents and caregivers with the tools and knowledge to support early literacy skills at home, and again you always want to talk in terms of who,

what, when and where and why generally, so first our staff will receive training from a nationally recognized program. At the same time, we will hire a part time literacy coordinator who will receive specialized training. We will also purchase appropriate materials for literacy workshops for adults and caregivers. We will include books, fun exercises, games, and hands-on projects in literacy backpacks for children. And we will also create a checkout system for the literacy backpacks.

At regular intervals, and this is important for evaluation purposes, we will solicit feedback from program participants to see what we are doing right and what we need to realize.

If your project design includes digital content, you want to provide evidence that you have considered key inventory needs, technical requirements and access issues.

You want to make sure that you use the digital content supplementary information form and fill out the relevant sections. That is a required document. We do suggest particularly for these types of projects that you look at partners and shared resources.

Evaluation, particularly as Bob was talking about the new uniform guidance, there is a focus

on program evaluation and talking, how can we show the projects are making a difference and successful.

You want to be talking about that in your evaluation section. How will you know, for example, what knowledge skills, attitudes or behaviors have changed in the target audience? Is that through surveys? Focus groups? How are you going to determine that?

Also, we say the answer will be in the power of the stories you hear from participants, when you ask them questions like what has changed for you, how has our project made a difference in your life.

How will you measure the project? How will you measure success, basically? In some cases, you learn from failures.

So what information will be collected during the project that you can compare with the baseline data that you have collected to determine changes. How often will you collect this. What data sources will you use. Again these can include surveys, interviews or informal feedback. And during the project, what interim benchmarks will you establish to make sure that you are staying on track?

Dissemination is a important component because you will learn from this project that we



want other folks to learn as well. So you want to describe specific methods by which the information and project results and lessons learned will be shared both locally and nationally with the Native-American community and with the library field. That can involve radio, newspaper, TV outlets, community meetings venues, but also national, state and national conferences, national publications, websites, blogs, and we definitely encourage you to share your story with us, so that we can get the word out through the IMLS channels.

Sustainability is also important. We want you to describe your plan for sustaining the project activities and results beyond the period when you have IMLS funding. What specific viable alternative funding sources are you considering? We suggest researching tribal funds, other federal agencies, local foundations, the Foundation Center resources, and fund-raising opportunities. Please do be specific here to show you have done your homework. Who would fund this type of activity?

The budget, the very important budget, what will it all cost? We need, you need to talk about salaries and wages be, fringe benefits, consultant fees, project related travel, supplies and materials,

services, and then any other costs.

Will the tribe or any partners be able to provide some cost sharing to show its commitment to the project? Again, as Bob mentioned, it is not required, but it is encouraged. If you do include, if it's included, it's evidence of meeting the proposed cost share, you have to show evidence in the financial reports.

Other required documents include the one page abstract. Again you want to write this last, because it's, you build upon all the other sections of your proposal. In the abstract, you want to discuss the budget and time frame for the project, the community need that the project will address, who is the intended audience for the activities? What will be the specific project activities, results and tangible products? What are the intended outcomes for audience members in terms of measurable changes in knowledge, skills, attitudes or behavior?

You also need to complete the program information sheet, the schedule of completion, and there is a sample in the guidelines or the NOFO. The list of key projects staff and consultants, and you want to include resume's for those key project staff and consultants.

Conditionally required documents include, if you

have one, a current federally negotiated indirect cost rate. If you do not, and if you have not had one, you may use the 10 percent administrative fee.

Also, if your project does involve digitization, you want to use the digital content supplementary information form.

Supporting documents include letters of commitment from consultants, partners or other groups you will be working with, letters of support, to show that there is a community stake in the project, a long range plan, if you have one, vendor quotes for any equipment, furnishings or other purchases that you are envisioning, and including equipment specifications, and then a summary of your needs assessment findings.

Now we want to talk a little about gaps and pitfalls. This is things that reviewers have told us over the years that we have seen in applications. One, gap or pitfall would be, there is no practical plan for sustainability. Reviewers have said they don't see how this could be carried forward and have long term impact.

There is no evidence that the community is really involved in this project. They want to make sure that you can show you have consulted your community through your needs assessment,

through the project planning. Another is trying to do too much, keeping in mind resources, time and so forth, that you want to be realistic.

Vague or incomplete responses to the review criteria that are in the narrative section. You want to make sure you are really addressing the questions that are in the project description.

So no or only weak supporting documents, you want to make sure again that you show that there is community interest, that you really thought through if it's a digitization project, you know, whether or not you would need to purchase equipment, or is that something that you could outsource. And one thing that we occasionally do see is support letters that are identical, that's not helpful. You want them to be different. We want it to show that there truly is community interest.

Before you submit the application, we suggest that you do get some feedback, do revisions, ask two or three people who aren't involved in the grant to read the proposal and provide you feedback on ideas, structure and all important grammar and spelling. You want to make sure you consider their feedback and revise as needed. Proofreading the final version is important, and using spell check. You want to coordinate with tribal administration to submit all application

components through grants.gov well before the deadline ideally.

With grants.gov we can only consider proposals that are submitted through grants.gov by the deadline. Proposals must be complete, because grants.gov will not accept applications with missing required documents. All applicants must have a current DUNS number, and a SAM.gov registration to be eligible.

Applicants must have a current grants.gov registration to submit an application. The DUNS, that doesn't generally take too long. Sam registration can take some time. So you do want to make sure that you give yourself plenty of time, so that is in good shape before you are going into grants.gov.

Registrations can't be done at the last minute. It can take weeks for sure and months unfortunately but definitely weeks. These are federal requirements and analysts cannot waive them.

The review process itself, applications need to be submitted by March 2. We will do an eligibility and completeness check. As Bob mentioned, the first stage will be field review. We will review processing and analysis, then panel review, there will be a panel review meeting. The IMLS director

will make the final funding decision. We are hoping to make announcement in August, and the projects would start, earliest projects could start would be October 1, 2015.

So now, we have time for questions and comments.

>> BOB HORTON: Thank you. We have one question from Anita, who says can the grant be used to renovate library space. I'm sorry if I implied or said that. Renovation and construction of space are not eligible or allowable costs.

You can develop programs. You can purchase equipment. You can do a whole variety of things but not construction or renovation. Any other questions? We are a 501, I guess C3, which serves 95 percent native community. Do we have to be a tribe, and the answer is yes. The eligibility criteria are very clear. You have to be a federally recognized tribe.

You can be a partner, you can receive contractor or sub award from a tribal library archives, but the tribal library archives has to be the lead applicant. You can be part of a grant but you can't be the lead applicant.

You can partner with a tribe. Absolutely. It depends on a variety of things, whether the award is made. But as long as the applicant is eligible

archival tribe or library you can be part of the proposal. We would like to partner to offer the books access to our community. Is that allowable.

It's an allowable proposal. Again, it's a competitive process. There are some considerations you have to take into account about accessibility issues. For example, there are regulations, federal regulations about access to content that is acquired with federal funds. If I remember correctly, and this is something you want to research, because I may not have all the information readily at hand, there are a variety of eBook creators that support access for, say for the visually handicapped, but other eBook readers that do not. If you are looking at eBook readers purchases, you certainly want to take those considerations into account.

But yeah, that is a proposal that would be allowable. Other questions? As we mentioned, oh, digital content supplementary information form required for a project that collects oral histories in a on-site recording studio? It depends on the medium you are using to record those. I would imagine you are probably using some kind of storage medium, digital storage medium. If you are recording those on tape I imagine the reviewer

would say that is not an up to date medium in some ways, that there is so much more that you can do with a digital medium, that would make it a more competitive proposal. Once you get into the digital realm, digital format, MP3 or whatever, then you are looking at the stewardship part.

Other questions, concerns? As we mentioned, we are certainly available at any time for any further questions, anything else that comes to mind.

We have about six weeks until the applications are due. Certainly we would be happy to help. We will be doing another presentation of this webinar next week, information, exact time and date are on our website. I believe it's the 20th at 3:00. Thank you, James, Eastern time. But obviously, that is one way to learn more about that, the program.

Any other questions or concerns?

We will make sure you have information about where to get more information. Our website is [WWW.IMLS.gov](http://WWW.IMLS.gov), that very long URL is where to find -- oops -- just got the wrong date on it. Go to the grant program Web Page for the URL for the enhancement grant guidelines, James Lonergan and Mary Alice Ball are the program officers. You can contact them through this E-mail address.



Can we get a copy of the, of this webinar, of the Q and A, that is? I'm not sure what -- you are asking if you can get a copy of the webinar itself? Yes, you can from, if you go to file. I don't know if this is a visible on the screen, but if you go to file and then save.

(sirens).

You can go to white board and save it as a .pdf file. I'm not sure if that copies all of the content from the Q and A. But the Q and A is part of the recording. So when that is posted to the website, you will be able to hear our repeating the questions and providing answers to those.

You can copy the presentation, as I said, through file, save and white board. That will give you a copy of the slides. The Q and A is going to be recorded and will be available through our website once we are done with that.

It usually takes a few days before that is posted. Any other questions? Did that cover, Lisa?

Please let me know if I can add anything.

Anything else? As I said, don't hesitate to contact us. Happy to help in any way we can. Our goal is to help you write better and more competitive proposals. So don't hesitate to contact us. And thank you very much for your time. We will look forward to seeing your proposals. We look

forward, I hope to meet you, if you are in Washington or if you are coming to a conference soon. Thank you very much. As I said, please don't hesitate to contact us for any kind of further information.

>> JAMES LONERGAN: Thank you, bye-bye.

>> Recording stopped.

(end of webinar at 2:48 p.m. CST)

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